

## ROOSEVELT AT CAMBRIDGE

GETS LL. D. DEGREE AND THE STUDENTS HAVE FUN.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN  
CAMBRIDGE, England, May 26.—Theodore Roosevelt received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Cambridge University this afternoon. He was received uproariously by the undergraduates, who undertook, after the usual custom, to have a little fun with him. He made no speech, although the students clamored for one, when he received the degree. Later in the day, at the Cambridge Union, he asked to be allowed to "speak for just one moment." It lasted half an hour.

Col. Roosevelt arrived this morning on an ordinary train and was met at the station by a crowd of students and townspeople. Vice-Chancellor Canon Mason, master of Pembroke College, met the Colonel and drove him and his party to Pembroke Lodge, where he remained during his visit. A few minutes later the Colonel drove to Emmanuel College, whence John Harvard went to the United States. He was received at the entrance by the master, fellows and undergraduates, who formed a cheering double line, only broken by a large gap, in which a small Teddy bear was sitting. Mr. Roosevelt visited the chapel to see the memorial window with a full length portrait of John Harvard, erected by Harvard University men.

Luncheon was taken at 1:30 P. M. in the hall of Pembroke College, of which Vice-Chancellor Mason is the head. There were 113 guests, chiefly heads and fellows of the colleges and their wives. Among the guests were Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth.

Shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Roosevelt walked in the vice-chancellor's procession the short distance from the lodge to the senate house. First came two vice-chancellors and officers in black capes and gowns and college caps, carrying their silver maces. Then came Vice-Chancellor Mason and the Colonel walking side by side. The vice-chancellor wore a scarlet gown and a large ermine cloak. Mr. Roosevelt wore the velvet gown of a doctor of laws and a black velvet hood. Behind them followed the public orator in a scarlet gown.

Quite a crowd had assembled and it cheered Col. Roosevelt in hearty fashion. The Colonel, with the sun flashing back from his glasses and his broad smile, with his scarlet gown flapping boisterously in the breeze, bowed to the right and the left.

The scene in the senate house was robbed of most of its brilliancy owing to the mourning for King Edward. Except the vice-chancellor, the public orator, and Mr. Roosevelt, the doctors of the various faculties wore black robes instead of the usual bright scarlet. Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Longworth and Mrs. Mason, wife of the vice-chancellor, were attired in deep mourning.

The undergraduates filled the galleries and the graduates and ladies occupied the auditorium. The undergraduates cheered loudly as the Colonel walked with the vice-chancellor to the dais. He signed the university register and then took a seat in the auditorium. The senior proctor then read an inaudible Latin address, the undergraduates laughing quietly all the while.

The public orator then delivered a glowing eulogy in Latin of the Colonel, who in the meantime had been taken by the mace-bearers in front of the vice-chancellor, who remained seated while the Colonel stood.

At the end of the oration the vice-chancellor arose and admitted Mr. Roosevelt into the doctorate of laws in a few Latin words. The undergraduates yelled "Speech!" as the Colonel took his seat at the right of the chancellor. It was the ordinary degree day and the Colonel was the only person who received an honorary degree. The degrees of M. A. and B. A. were then speedily conferred on a bunch of Cantabs.

Loud cries for a speech from Col. Roosevelt again resounded from the undergraduates in the gallery. The Colonel, however, resisted and followed the vice-chancellor down the senate gallery.

Then the undergraduates let down a Teddy bear from the gallery over the Colonel's head. Col. Roosevelt, amid great laughter, grabbed the trophy, but the bear held good, and to cheers and laughter (Cambridge's latest doctor left the senate house, Mr. Roosevelt, with the vice-chancellor, then went to look at King's College and the famous chapel. They went to Trinity College and took tea with the master.

Mr. Roosevelt really met the Cambridge undergraduates at 5:30 o'clock in the debating hall of the Cambridge Union, which was crowded to the limit. Loud and long were the cheers when Mr. Roosevelt, in a scarlet robe, entered the hall. He sat at the right of the president, who immediately called on the vice-president to move that "The Hon. Theodore Roosevelt be admitted as an honorary member of this house." This was done in a short, felicitous speech. The motion was seconded by the secretary and carried by acclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt then signed the book, the undergraduates cheering until the windows rattled. The president announced that Mr. Roosevelt, at personal invitation, had kindly promised to write a few words. Mr. Roosevelt advanced to a table and, the deafening cheers having subsided, spoke for half an hour. He started with holding up the undergraduate journal, in which a versifier played him not to preach to them, and told an anecdote, the point of which was that the hearers must take their chance. "For," he said, "it is hard to break the habit of a lifetime in a moment."

After speaking of the feelings every Harvard man must experience in visiting the domain of his spiritual forefathers, and declaring he wished America would learn from Cambridge how to make football less homicidal, Mr. Roosevelt followed to "speak for just one moment." He developed the thesis of the Average Man, expatiating on the value of commonplace qualities somewhat raising the hitherto uproarious enthusiasm of his listeners in the process, and when on this subject he said he thought that man who won great success must have the element of chance played a great part in it.

Col. Roosevelt declared, has to take advantage of opportunities, but opportunities have to be made. He added:

"Mr. Lincoln had lived in times of peace and would have known his name to-day."

The Colonel urged his hearers to do their best with the qualities they possessed. He told them that it was not genius, extraordinary faculty or acute sense of intellect that was important,

but the humdrum virtues whose sum formed character.

Col. Roosevelt concluded with a story about sitting at the table with six or eight other statesmen, each of whom declared that it was only a sense of duty that kept him at it.

"When it came my turn," said Mr. Roosevelt, "I said: 'Now, gentlemen, I do not want any misunderstanding. I like my job and want to keep it for four years more.' [Loud laughter.] I do not think any President ever enjoyed himself more than I did. I do not think that any ex-President ever enjoyed himself more than I have. I think fundamentally that it is because I thoroughly understood that success does not depend upon the position you hold but how you handle yourself in that position."

Round after round of full throated cheers followed Mr. Roosevelt until he was out of hearing. The Cambridge undergraduates seemed to have taken him to their hearts. Talking afterward at Vice-Chancellor Mason's, Mr. Roosevelt showed the keenest delight at his magnificent reception. He said he had only intended to speak for a few minutes, but it was a pleasure to talk to such "a quick and splendid audience."

Col. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to take supper in London with the American journalists who have accompanied him on his tour. The supper will be given at the Institute of Journalists on June 4. It was the ambition of the institute to organize a reception on the lines of the Gridiron Club at Washington, but the death of King Edward upset these plans and an ordinary supper party has been substituted.

## TAFT WON'T MEET ROOSEVELT.

He Will Be Speaking at a College When the Colonel Lands in This City.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—President Taft will not meet Col. Roosevelt when the latter lands at New York on June 18. Instead of being on the dock to greet the former President or waiting in the reviewing stand to shake his hand, Mr. Taft will be orating either at St. Thomas College at Villanova, Pa., or at Lincoln College at St. Thomas, he is to receive the degree of doctor of jurisprudence and at Lincoln he will address students of the second largest negro institution in the country. Both these engagements have been made by the President after some consideration, and there is no likelihood that he will change his plans.

Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt probably will meet here for the first time or else in New York later in June. It is regarded as possible that Col. Roosevelt may come to Washington to report to the Department of State as to his conduct of the office of Special Ambassador at the funeral of King Edward VII. If he does, undoubtedly he would be a house guest of President Taft.

Both Mr. Taft and Col. Roosevelt have accepted the invitation of John Hays Hammond to attend the meeting of the League of Republican Clubs at New York on June 24 and 25, and if they do not sooner meet they will get together then at what is promised to be one of the greatest Republican rallies held in New York in years.

## PAULHAN'S HIGH FLIGHT.

Beats His American Record by 200 Metres. Went Up 1,463 Metres.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

VERONA, May 26.—Paulhan, the aviator, made an astounding flight at the aviation meeting here to-day, ascending to a height of 1,463 metres, which beats his American record by 200 metres. Aviators Effimoff and Chavez rose to altitudes of 1,096 and 736 metres respectively.

## FAILED TO TAKE BLUEFIELDS.

Madriz's Forces Repulsed by Americans With Rapid Fire Guns.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BLUEFIELDS, May 26.—Five hundred Madriz soldiers landed from the gunboat Venus and attacked the custom house on Bluefields bluff yesterday afternoon. American gunners, operating Hotchkiss and Colt rapid fire guns, permitted the assaulting forces under the cover of machine gun fire to come within a short distance of Estrada's men, who were concealed in trenches. Then Estrada's guns opened fire, mowing down the Madriz soldiers. There were three assaults before the Madriz commander became convinced that his attack must prove a failure. It is estimated that 200 were killed on Madriz's side. The defenders lost only a score of men, who leaped from the trenches to fight hand to hand with their assailants.

Fighting in the rear of Bluefields continued last night at intervals. There were a few clashes between outposts. Most of the fighting was confined to machine gun duels.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—The State Department intends to maintain its stand on policy in Nicaragua notwithstanding that the gunboat Venus yesterday searched the schooner Esfuerzo, a vessel owned by Americans but flying the Nicaraguan flag. It was said at the Department that no orders had been sent to Commander W. W. Gilmer, commanding officer of the gunboat Paducah, which is now at Bluefields. It is not believed, however, that punitive action against the Venus is contemplated.

## Seismic Shocks on French-German Border

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 26.—Severe seismic shocks at frequent intervals have been felt along the Franco-German frontier and in the Vosges.

## Elected to the French Academy.

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PARIS, May 26.—M. Duchesne, director of the Ecole Française at Rome, was elected to the Académie Française this afternoon.

## The Weather.

May 27.—The northeastern depression had its centre near the mouth of the St. Lawrence yesterday morning and was attended by rain in the eastern provinces. Light rain fell in Michigan and Indiana. Elsewhere west to the Mississippi it was generally fair, with the pressure high.

The western low area was broken, leaving definite centres of depression over southern Alberta and New Mexico. Light rain fell in the northwestern States and southeast into Kansas and Missouri.

It was cooler in all States east and south from the lower lakes and in the St. Lawrence Valley. In some parts of the lake regions light frosts occurred. Between the Mississippi Valley and the Rocky Mountains it was warmer.

In this city the day was fair and cooler, wind, fresh west to northwest, average humidity, 66 per cent; barometer, corrected to read at sea level, at 5 A. M., 29.95; 3 P. M., 29.95.

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

9 A. M., 58°; 10 A. M., 60°; 11 A. M., 62°; 12 M., 64°; 1 P. M., 66°; 2 P. M., 68°; 3 P. M., 70°; 4 P. M., 72°; 5 P. M., 74°; 6 P. M., 76°; 7 P. M., 78°; 8 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 82°; 10 P. M., 84°; 11 P. M., 86°; 12 M., 88°.

Highest temperature, 72°, at 4 P. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York and eastern Pennsylvania, fair to-day and cooler in southeast portions; fair to-morrow; light northeast to north winds.

New Jersey, fair and cooler to-day; fair to-morrow; light northeast to north winds.

For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, fair to-day and to-morrow and continued cool; light northerly winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate westerly winds, becoming variable.

## Quiff's Sparkling Apple Juice

An ideal refreshment free from alcohol. Healthful. Exhilarating.

## STATE COMMITTEE JUNE 2

ELECTED DELEGATES NOT TO BE THROWN OUT AT CONVENTION.

Connors and Murphy Agree Also That State Committee Members Should Be Allowed to Serve—Dix Still Stated for Chairman.

Chairman William J. Connors of the Democratic State committee issued from the Waldorf-Astoria last night the long expected call for the meeting of the Democratic State committee at which his successor is to be elected. The committee is to meet at the Hoffman House at noon on Thursday next, June 2. It was said last night by friends of Chairman Connors and intimates of Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, that the programme agreed upon at Albany at the last meeting of the committee that John A. Dix is to succeed Mr. Connors will be carried out.

Mr. Connors and Mr. Murphy have been together a good deal of late. The differences which existed between them before the last meeting of the State committee held at Albany on February 21 and the friction subsequent to that meeting have apparently disappeared. Mr. Connors after his retirement as chairman is to seek reelection to the State committee from the Forty-eighth Senate district, which he now represents on the committee. Mr. Murphy is to be re-elected State committeeman for the Fourteenth Senate district, which he now represents.

As a result of the recent confabulations between Mr. Connors and Mr. Murphy it was announced last night that at the State convention which is to assemble in the fall to nominate a State ticket all rights of delegates to the State committee will be given to the State committee and no right of delegates to the State committee will be displaced; that there is to be no repetition of the scenes, spoken of as so tedious at the time, which marked the seating of delegates to the Buffalo convention of 1906 and the unseating of delegates and the displacement of rightfully elected State committeemen at the Buffalo convention of April 18, 1908.

The action of the Carnegie Hall convention of that year was immediately followed by the organization of the Home Rule Democracy at Utica on April 25. This Home Rule convention was attended by all the delegates and State committeemen from up-State districts who had been displaced in the Carnegie Hall convention, and a direct result was that at the Buffalo convention held at Rochester on September 16 of that year rightfully elected delegates were seated. But the State committeemen who had been unlawfully put in by the Carnegie Hall convention were not seated. The reason given being that they had been seated for two years.

At Rochester for the first time in many years a Democratic committee on contested seats announced that there were no contests. This action was taken at the request of William J. Bryan, conveyed to Chairman Connors and Mr. Murphy by Norman E. McKim, national committee chairman. Bryan being the candidate for President. Mr. Connors and Mr. Murphy smiled at the time but obeyed Bryan's request, though recalling that Bryan in the July proceeding had granted a continuance of the 1 per cent rate. Yet even if I were trustee of one of these institutions with sufficient surplus I would consider it my duty to the individual depositor to help him to help strengthen the whole savings bank system by voting to reduce the prevailing rate for a time at least. Pride in one's own institution or a desire to get some one else's deposits out of one's hands is not the conditions which are present exist."

Many of the members of the association gave evidence of their approval of these ideas and they gave Mr. Cheney their hearty approval.

No legislation directly bearing on savings banks has been enacted this present year. Of the few bills relating to the subject which were suggested, only one covering segregation of savings bank deposits in commercial institutions had the sanction of the banking department. No action was taken by the Legislature upon the measure, but progress has nevertheless been made toward the solution of a very important problem. The Trust Companies' Association has authorized the appointment of a committee to confer about the matter with the Superintendent of banks, and any committee that may be selected from the State Bankers Association would doubtless welcome being joined in their deliberations by a committee from your association.

It was pointed out by Mr. Cheney that we may be able to do so much for the prosperity of all of our banks instead of just one.

Mr. Hanaman said that he hoped that the association would stand with him on a platform of excluding commercial banks from their business. Many times, he thought, an alleged altruism was used as a cover for something quite different. The trouble was that when one bank which had a large income on conservative investments was able to put up its rate of interest, it forced another institution to come up to that rate, and the result was that the change law undoubtedly in the first place it was the provinces of the savings bank to discourage the transfer of deposits, and to convince depositors that the safest way was to leave their funds in the bank.

"Why one depositor came to me," said Mr. Hanaman, "who thought that he had to draw out his interest to get it."

It was poor business, said the president-elect, to draw upon the surplus to pay interest.

There was no discussion of these principles from the floor. The only incident outside the regular programme was the introduction of a motion for adjournment to the income tax. It was moved by counsel for the executive committee with that body's concurrence. It was:

Resolved, That the savings banks of the State of New York believe that the amendment to the Federal Constitution authorizing Congress to impose a tax on incomes would be detrimental to their depositors and might even endanger the existence of the mutual savings bank system, and further

Resolved, That the executive committee be and hereby is directed to oppose the ratification of the amendment.

The resolution was carried unanimously. There are 2,000,000 depositors in the New York State savings banks and only 1,000,000 voters in the State. The resolution was introduced by the Pierre Du Val, vice-president of the Bank of the Manhattan Company, suggested to the association three ways of extending the savings bank system. The law might be changed so that new banks under capitalization, could be created. Interest might be paid to stockholders until such time as the young bank should be able to pay back the capital. The capital would be a guarantee of solvency.

Another way was to establish branches of the banks already in existence, for trains, mails, and telegraphs were not sufficient to bring in new depositors.

At the close of the session, Mr. Attleboro had secured as depositors 200 out of 400 mill employees in a very few years. His last proposition was to establish banks that could do both a commercial and a savings business.

The more properly conducted agencies

## DIFFER ON INTEREST RATE

BUT SAVINGS BANKS ARE UNANIMOUS AGAINST INCOME TAX.

Their Concern Is for Their Depositors, to Whom Only the Profits Belong—The Depositors Number 2,000,000 and the Voters in the State 1,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the State Savings Bank Association yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce Orin H. Cheney, the State Superintendent of Banks, talked for a reduction of the interest rate from 4 to 3½ per cent. There was no spoken opposition to Mr. Cheney's ideas, for it was apparent that the members of the association had come in a receptive frame of mind, ready to hear what he or any one else had to say and unwilling to stir up a discussion in a public meeting. The applause was not general; rather it was confined to groups here and there.

None the less after the meeting members could be found who were willing to declare that legislation along the lines suggested by the bank superintendent might easily be framed for the next session of the Legislature and that the measure would not go begging for support among the bankers of this State.

Mr. Cheney was introduced by the president-elect, Charles E. Hanaman, who is president of the Troy Savings Bank.

"I have no wish to regulate or dictate the policy of your institutions," said the State Superintendent, "for in my opinion that is not within my province. But the marvelous growth in savings bank deposits in the last year has been called to your attention and I want to say a few things about their relation to interest. The amount of interest paid depositors was so great that the ratio of surplus to deposits was reduced more than one-third of 1 per cent. Another factor which we cannot fail to consider in connection with this continued decrease in surplus is the reduction in earnings and the large depreciation in bond values since the first of the year."

"For the last twenty years there has been an annual decrease of savings bank surplus in relation to deposits, so that today the percentage is less than half of what it was in 1900. While this condition has not proved disturbing thus far I personally am convinced that the time has now arrived when steps should be taken to prevent a further reduction. There can be no doubt of the justice of the principle that can be distributed with prudence among the depositors should be so distributed, yet it is not time to analyze the present conditions and determine what real prudence demands."

The first consideration which should be given to all savings funds is absolute safety. The surplus of a bank represents its margin of safety. It cannot be too strongly urged that the management of every bank which deposits an increasing should carry proportionate sums to its surplus fund at every dividend period. "Savings bank trustees establish their institutions through a fine sense of unselfish devotion and disinterested philanthropy, but when the bank's deposits grow some trustees are attacked with the grow big fever. I believe in the call of ambition, but when men engaged in a purely philanthropic enterprise begin to scheme how to take business away from what they call rival institutions it is time to scrutinize their real motives."

"It has been stated that 90 per cent. of our savings banks wish to reduce their 4 per cent. interest rate until their surplus is properly restored, but owing to the refusal of others to adopt the same course nothing can be done. It is hard to reconcile the attitude of either side to the very evident duty of the savings bank trustees."

"It is my opinion that under present conditions only a limited number of our savings banks are in a position of guaranteeing a continuance of the 4 per cent. rate. Yet even if I were trustee of one of these institutions with sufficient surplus I would consider it my duty to the individual depositor to help him to help strengthen the whole savings bank system by voting to reduce the prevailing rate for a time at least. Pride in one's own institution or a desire to get some one else's deposits out of one's hands is not the conditions which are present exist."

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\$1.50 and \$2.00 Straw Hats are \$1.15  
\$2.00 and \$2.50 Straw Hats are \$1.35  
\$3.00 and \$3.50 Straw Hats are \$1.95  
\$3.50 and \$4.00 Straw Hats are \$2.35  
\$4.00 and \$5.00 Straw Hats are \$2.95

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